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THE

Clergy-Man's Recreation:

Shewing the

Pleaſure *and* Profit

Of the ART of

GARDENING.

967. c. 20.
967. c. 28

Quare agite ô proprios generatim diſcite Cultus,
Agricolæ, fructuſque feros mollite colendo.
Virg. Georg.

By *John Lawrence*, A.M. Rector of *Yelvertoft* in *Northampton-ſhire*, and ſometime Fellow of *Clare-Hall* in *Cambridge*.

LONDON:

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Mr. LINTOTT,

SO far as I am Judge, there is more of the Art of Gardening in this little Tract, than in all I have yet seen on this Subject.

March 15. 1713.

L: Loyd.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

THE PREFACE.

GARDENING *being of late Years become the general Delight and Entertainment of the* Nobility *and* Gentry, *as well as* Clergy *of this* Nation. *It is not with great* Difficulty, *that I have comply'd with the* Sollicitations *and* Desires *of many of my* Friends, *to communicate to the* Publick *ſome of that* Skill *which I have acquired therein, by the* Obſervations *and* Experience *of above* Twenty Years.

I am not ſo vain as to think I am able to teach the great Maſters *in this* Science *any new* Diſcoveries *concerning the management of the* Orangerie, *or the* Meloniere; *or to invent any new and coſtly* Ways *for laying out* Platforms, *and enlarging* Gardens: *This perhaps has been already done to a* Fault; *and 'tis this* Exceſs *which has*

has ruin'd brave Eſtates, and conſequently has made others afraid of engaging in it. For I could never be of the opinion of a certain Noble Perſon, who ſpake very contemptibly of his own Garden, to one that admired it. Alas! (ſays he) This is a ſmall inconſiderable Place, of only Thirty Acres; whereas my Lord —— has above Fourſcore.

IF once we come to vye with one another, either for exquiſite Niceneſs and Finery, or multitude of Acres; one may eaſily gueſs what the conſequence of that will be. No; therefore the Deſign of this is neither to teach the management of Exotick Plants for Green-Houſes, nor to recommend any thing over-curious or coſtly; but only to lay down ſuch Rules as may make Returns both of Profit and Pleaſure; And to recommend the Art of managing a Garden to thoſe of my own Order, the Clergy; not to make them envyed by Magnificence, but to make them happy, by loving an innocent Diverſion, ſuitable to a grave and contemplative Genius. I would not be underſtood as if I thought a Divine might not innocently uſe many other Diverſions; only this I

ſup-

ſuppoſe moſt people will allow, that as there are ſome Sports and Exerciſes not ſuitable to a Divine, ſo Gardening is a very agreeable and commendable Recreation, viz. *Pruning, Planting, Sowing, Grafting and Inoculating, and ſometimes digging* ad Ruborem, *tho' not* ad Sudorem. *For indeed of all others a Clergy-Man, whoſe chief and moſt conſtant Buſineſs is ſitting at his Study, moſt wants Relaxation and ſome moderate Exerciſe, to preſerve Health. For my own part, I muſt own that 'tis the beſt and almoſt only Phyſick I take: and if through the rigour or wetneſs of the Seaſon, I am denyed the benefit of my Garden for ſome days, and labour under Indiſpoſitions; Gods Bleſſing with a warm and Sun-ſhiny Day that invites me out, ſoon ſets me to rights agan.*

THIS perhaps is not every ones Conſtitution, but thus far almoſt all are agreed, that the Diverſions and Amuſements of a Garden, with moderate Exerciſe, are not only moſt delightful to thoſe that love them, but moſt wholeſome to thoſe that uſe them. And becauſe it muſt be ſuppoſed to be Ignorance of the Times and Seaſons, and the not knowing what to do in a Garden

when there, as to Planting, Pruning, Grafting, &c. which make so many regardless, both of the Pleasure and Profit of this Art; And because I think also that many others have been horribly imposed on, either by the Unskilfulness of the Country Gardiners, or, which is worse, their Knavery, whereby they plant Trees of wrong sorts on wrong Stocks, or not in a right Method and Season, so as to be almost wholly discouraged by not receiving any Fruit of their Labour and Charge; For this reason I venture to communicate some Observations that I have made, which I conceive may be of use to my Brethren, or such other Gentlemen as desire to have a pleasant and profitable Garden, and yet may want Skill enough themselves to manage it with Success.

I confess I cannot but with Grief, look into some Gardens, where I find little more than Leaves or half dead Trees, whilst yet the Owner, it may be, loves a Garden as well as my self, and has impatiently expected the Fruits of it for many Years; and yet has only at last bought his Experience with the Loss of all that Time. This I speak as to the choicer sort of Fruit against Walls, where the Disap-

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Diſappointment has proceeded from wrong Poſitions: as for inſtance, the Burce Pear againſt a North or North-Eaſt Wall; or from wrong Stocks, as the Apricot on the ordinary Plum Suckers; Or the being cheated in the ſort of Fruit you ſend for, which is the moſt common Diſappointment of all. And truly this has made me look on with great Compaſſion, to ſee Gentlemen thus defeated of their Hopes, almoſt diſcouraged againſt any farther Attempts; becauſe they have already waited ſo long, even the beſt (as it is the earlieſt and moſt vigorous) part of their Lives without Succeſs. For a wrong ſort of Fruit, or Fruit upon a wrong Stock, will, it may be, draw you on with Expectation for 4 or 5 or 6 Years to taſt its Fruit, and then poſſibly you find with Grief, inſtead of an old Newington *Peach, a dry inſipid Nectorine, or inſtead of a rich French Pear, a gritty Choak Pear or Warden; Or elſe your Tree being on a wrong Stock, will make a ſhift to live 4 or 5 Years, and then dye at laſt. So that in both theſe Caſes, your beſt and only Remedy is to take them up and plant Others; and it may be not without the ſame Fears of being deceived again.*

And yet if they prove what you expect, here must be 3 or 4 Years more before you receive Fruit; And I need not tell any one what a Disappointment it is to lose 8 or 10 Years of the best part of our Lives in tired and fruitless Expectations. If therefore I shall be able in any measure to remove these Fears from those who would otherwise love these innocent Diversions, and give them better hopes, I desire what follows may not be thought impertinent or unseasonable, though coming from a Clergy-Man.

I have often smiled at the Rebukes I have met with from some Gardeners, who hate to be informed by a Schollar, or to be turned out of their beaten Road by any Body. 'What (*say they*) 'does this Man come and pretend to teach us, to 'make our Masters think we do not understand 'our Business? How should he know what Stocks 'are best for Trees, or how to prune them? It 'is fitter for him to be at his Studys 'a making 'Sermons. So that I assure you, if the Gentleman has not a great deal of Courage, he must be content to go on in the old way, or very much disoblige his Gardiner.

The Preface.

I am not in the leaſt aſhamed to ſay and own, that moſt of the time I can ſpare from the neceſſary Care and Buſineſs of a large Pariſh, and from my other Studies, is ſpent in my Garden, and making Obſervations towards the further Improvement thereof. For I thank God this ſort of Diverſion has tended very much to the eaſe and quiet of my own Mind, and the Retirement I find therein, by Walking and Meditation, has help'd to ſet forward many uſeful Thoughts upon more divine Subjects, as I may perhaps hereafter have occaſion to inform the World. In the mean time I cannot but incourage and invite my Reverend Brethren to the Love of a Garden; having my ſelf all along reap'd ſo much fruit from it, both in a figurative and litteral Senſe.

BY the good Providence of God, and the extraordinary uncommon Bounty of a generous Patron, which I always remember with Gratitude, I have been placed where I am now, near Fourteen Years: And it may not be amiſs to relate what Difficulties I have all along laboured under, that others may ſee what is to be done with Care, even on the worſt of Soils.

The Preface.

ADJOYNING to my Houſe, I found what they uſed to call a Garden, of about 32 Yards ſquare, mounded round with low Mud-Walls, quite over-run with Couch or Twitch-Graſs, Nettles and Gooſeberry-Buſhes; and, which was a great deal worſe, upon a wet white Clay, lying within half a Foot of the Surface. The earneſt Deſire I always had to have a Garden, made me look with Grief; but yet I inſtantly reſolved to be doing ſomething, that no time might be loſt, towards getting Wall-Fruit if poſſible. I was diſſwaded by moſt of my Neighbours, as thinking it a very vain attempt, and that I ſhould loſe all my Labour and Charge, as others have done. Not yet diſcouraged, I reſolved to pull down the Mud-Wall that faced the South-Eaſt, and to build a Brick one in the ſtead about Nine Foot high, which I did by the kind Help of my Neighbours, the ſame Summer I came, and ſent for my Trees from London *in* October, *and Planted the Walls with Apricots, beſt Pears, Vines, Figs, Plums, Cherrys, a Peach and Nectorine. My next Care was to provide a Nurſery of all ſorts of Stocks for future Planting, as I made Room for them.*

WHAT

The Preface.

WHAT Methods I uſed to give my ſelf any hopes of Fruit in a Garden, which with reſpect to the Soyle, was made almoſt invitâ Minervâ, *will appear by the following Directions: But I only ſay here, to encourage my Friends, that in 3 Years time, if not ſooner, I began to taſt ſome of the Fruits of my Labours; The fourth Year I was rewarded with Fruit from almoſt all of them; And ever ſince have had Plenty, even greater than I could reaſonably expect from all the ſeveral ſorts, except the old* Newington, *which I moſt of all ſuſpected by reaſon of the Soyl; though even that flouriſhed and bore, but the Fruit was watry and inſipid. I have ſucceeded better in other ſorts ſince.*

AS to the Nurſery that I formed chiefly from all ſorts of Seeds and Stones, I have ſucceeded ſo well, that by Grafting and Inoculating thereon, I have for ſeveral Years had enough, not only for my own Uſe in all parts of my Orchard and Kitchen-Garden, but alſo to oblige my Friends, which is no ſmall part of my Pleaſure.

I give theſe ſhort Hints to ſhew how adviſeable it is, when Perſons firſt come to a Living or an Eſtate, to begin their Plantations without Doors

firſt,

first, and not, as is usual, fall to Repairs and Alterations within, to the neglect of the Other. What we build or repair, generally speaking, may be finished in a Summer, and we enjoy the Conveniencies thereof as soon as finished, and the Workmen have left you: But you must wait some Years to see the Fruits of your Plantation, and therefore the sooner it is begun the more reasonably you may hope to live to enjoy the Benefit and Pleasure of it.

BUT because I have represented it as a very difficult and hazardous matter to procure right sorts of Fruit, and upon good Stocks; it may be expected that I should give some Direction and Advice what to do, since it is of so great consequence to be assured of a Skilful as well as Faithful Nursery-Man. To this I only say, that in such a case as this, the best way is to trust to Men of known Honesty, Skill and Integrity; such as the late Mr. London, *and Mr.* Wise *have hitherto approved themselves to be, and their Names and Reputation are so well established amongst the Nobility and Gentry, that I hardly think they would willingly put a Cheat upon any*

Person

Perſon that would truſt to them. However I ſhould not do Juſtice to that honeſt Perſon I have ſo long dealt with, and ſo often recommended, if I ſhould not take occaſion here to ſay, that of above Five Hundred Fruit-Trees bought of him, by my ſelf and Friends, I do not remember I ever heard that one of them miſcarried through his Fault, or proved otherwiſe than the kind and ſort that was ſent for: his Name is Nicholas Parker, *Nurſery-Man at* Strand-in-the-Green *in* Chiſwick-Pariſh, *near* London; *where I am well perſuaded any Gentleman or other may be punctually and faithfully dealt with, though not known to him.*

IF any one ſhall now ſay upon ſight of this little Treatiſe; That, as a Clergy-Man, I might have imploy'd my time much better than to write about Gardening, I anſwer; That it eaſily appears a great deal of time has not been ſpent in compoſing it; Indeed only a few leiſure Hours in the Winter, for want of Company by way of diverſion; not at all interfering with, much leſs interrupting my proper Studies, or the neceſſary attendance on the Duties of my Pariſh, which I think ought always to be uppermoſt, and to lye next the Heart

of

of us the Ambaſſadors *of* Chriſt, *who have ſo great a Truſt and ſolemn a Charge committed to us; as,* The teaching others the way of Salvation.

I hope therefore I need not ſay any thing further by way of Apology, except it be with reſpect to the Defects and Omiſſions of this ſmall Tract; and Theſe *I hope will be pardoned by the great Maſters in this Science, as coming from a Clergy-Man, who owns he has had greater things to mind. But if I have ſaid any thing here to perſuade thoſe of my own Order to love an agreeable Exerciſe and Recreation; and have taught them how to make* ſomething *of Intereſt and Pleaſure, of thoſe little Parentheſes of their Lives, which moſt commonly go for* nothing, *I ſhall have gained my End, and the Satisfaction I aim at.*

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Of the ART of
GARDENING.

CHAP. I.

Concerning Preparing the Ground for Planting and Sowing.

THE Method that I ſhall obſerve in treating this Subject ſhall be the ſame that I would adviſe all Perſons to proceed in, who intend to form a Garden of their own, where it may be, there are little or no Preparations to-

wards it. And I do not intend to direct you to any ſuch Coſtly Experiments and Rules, as *Monſieur Quintenye* propoſes to his Royal Maſter; But ſhall all along have regard not only to the cheapeſt but alſo the moſt Expeditious Methods to procure you the fruits of your Coſt and Labour. Therefore for the ſake of thoſe who muſt either form a Garden out of their Home-Seed, or (which is moſt common) do find a mounded Place for a Garden full of little elſe but noxious and ſpreading Weeds, I ſhall lay down the following Rules diſtinctly to each Caſe. To the firſt, who are to form a Garden anew, and intend to build Walls, I ſay that Thirty or Forty Yards ſquare is abundantly enough for that you intend for your beſt Garden, where you would have your choiceſt Fruits and Flowers grow; for more would make you uneaſie to have it kept and managed as it ought: If there be no great Inconvenience in it, it will be better to have your Walls face not the four Cardinal Points, but rather

ther between them, *viz.* South-East, South-West, North-East, and North-West; for then the two former will be good enough for the best Fruit; and the two latter good enough for Plumbs, Cherries and Baking Pears. Only observe this, that instead of building your Wall that faces the North-East, it may be adviseable (to save Charges) to plant a Crab-Hedge of Three Rows, which will be a good Mound, and will quickly grow up to be a better Fence than a Wall against the West, and South-West Winds, which make the greatest destruction in a Garden, and according to the Observations I have made, do blow two parts in three of the whole Year. It may be adviseable also to plant here and there an Elm to be growing up to a greater height. For whatever you do, you must be sure to guard against the Westerly Winds, which blast your Fruit more than those from the East, as they are much more frequent. After your Platform is thus laid out, and you have disposed your Walks of Gravel

and Graſs as your own Fancy leads you, (for there is no Mode or Faſhion in thoſe things) you muſt then haſten to build your Walls that your Fruit-Trees may be ready to plant in *October*, and in the mean time be digging your Ground to mellow all Summer and Winter.

There is ſome different Method to be uſed by thoſe that find a Garden-place already mounded, full of noxious Weeds: For their firſt care muſt be to deſtroy *them*; ſo that what is ſown or planted afterwards may not periſh by *their* ſpreading luxuriant Growth; ſeveral Methods have been propoſed towards deſtroying Weeds, ſuch as ſowing the Ground thick with Turnips, Hemp, *&c.* But I have found no way ſo certain and effectual as laying the whole Ground fallow all the Summer, by digging it over two or three ſeveral times, always obſerving to do it in the greateſt Heats and Drought. This not only certainly kills all the Weeds, but it likewiſe mellows and enriches the Ground exceedingly, as all Farmers

mers know very well. Moſt are naturally deſirous and greedy to make ſome improvement of their Ground, but if they ſow any thing with expectation of Fruit, while 'tis full of Weeds, 'tis but loſs of time, and they will repent it. I do not ſpeak this with reſpect to your Plantation of Fruit-Trees, either Dwarfs or Wall-Trees. For I would have no time loſt in the Planting of them, that you may the ſooner taſt their Fruit; neither will the Method propoſed in the leaſt hinder this deſign; for you may with little difficulty clear thoſe particular places of all noxious Weeds (which yet muſt be done with care) where you intend to Plant your Trees; and yet the reſt of the Ground may lye fallow; which leads me to ſhew you under this Head, what is to be done, before you plant your Trees: For except your Ground be extraordinary good indeed, you muſt dig a Hole of four Foot ſquare, and two Foot deep, which muſt be filled up again with Dung and good Mould for each Tree you intend to plant. If your

Grour

Ground be Marle or ſtiff Clay (which is my particular misfortune) you muſt get all the Rubbiſh you can together, of Lime, Stone, ſmall pieces of Brick and Tyle, Coal-aſhes, and Drift-Sand to mix with your beſt Mould and Dung, ſo that the Clay may not convert it to its own nature; fill up the Hole with this half a Foot higher than the reſt of Level, remembring to preſerve ſome of the fineſt Mould near the top (free from Dung) to plant your Tree in: But if your Soil be a not over rich or hungry Gravel or Sand, you muſt fill up the Holes with the beſt rotten Horſe and Cow-Muck you can get, together with the richeſt Mould. Thus when your Holes are cleaned from Weeds, and prepared and filled up according to the afore-going direction, put an upright Stick in the middle of the Hole for a mark where to plant the Tree in the order you intend.

But becauſe it is a thing of ſuch great conſequence to have your Trees well planted in order to ſecure their future Growth and Proſperity, I caunot but add one further

ther direction about this matter, which long Experience has confirmed to me to be a good one, *viz.* this; That nothing is more agreeable or ſuitable to the Roots of a young Tree than untry'd Mould or Earth. Such I mean as has not within the compaſs of an Age been turned up either with Plow or Spade, which I ſuppoſe may eaſily be found in moſt Lordſhips: But I would recommend *that* particularly which is wont to be call'd a Waſt or Common, whereon Cattel have uſed to ſtand either for Shelter or Convenience. The Nature and Richneſs of this having never been exhauſted by the luxuriant growth of Plants or Shrubs, or larger Weeds, there is a ſtrange and uncommon Fertility in it; more I think than is ordinarily to be met with in any other rich Compoſition of made Earths; At leaſt 'tis ſuch as I have found more ſuitable for the growth of young Trees; and therefore the more of this you put into the Places where you plant, the better: Always obſerving to take off a thin upper Turf, and then dig only

only one Spade deep for this purpoſe; and if your Garden-ſoil be Marl or Clay, remember (as I obſerved before) to mix Coal-aſhes or Drift-Sand with it, otherwiſe all will quickly be converted to the native circumambient Soil, and thereby your Tree in ten or twelve years time will languiſh, canker, and it may be die.

I need not tell you here, that 'tis perfect murdering a young Tree to ſet it in the ſame Place and Soil where an old one had grown; and therefore more than ordinary care is to be taken to repleniſh the Place with this new untried Mould, as far as the old Roots went, or at leaſt as far as new ones need to go.

It may not be amiſs alſo to add under this Head, that if your good Soil be very ſhallow, or that your Garden lye over wet and moiſt, it is a very good and ſafe way to lay Tiles or Bricks all over the bottom of your Trench to hinder the Roots from ſtriking downwards, and ſo occaſion their ſpreading into the good Soil. For 'tis a

Rule

Rule in Gardening, that the more horizontally either Roots or Branches of Fruit-Trees run, the better they anſwer the purpoſes of bearing Fruit; as I ſhall have occaſion to obſerve further under the Head of pruning. I ſhall conclude this Head with adviſing thoſe who are ſo unhappy as to lye upon a ſpewy, wet, or clay Soil, to make a pretty many convenient Drains, which may be done at a very eaſie charge, by only digging Trenches two or three Foot deep, leading to the lower Ground, and then pouring in Pebbles or any rough or rubbiſh Stones: upon which lay ſome ſmall green Boughs, and throw the Earth again upon them. This I have experienced to laſt many Years, and will effectually drain your Garden.

CHAP. II.

Of the Method of Planting Fruit-Trees in your Garden.

WHEN you have disposed your Borders according to the aforegoing Directions, great care must be had in the right ordering and disposing also your young Trees; for if they be not planted according to Art, *viz.* not rightly ordered in their Roots, nor set at their right Height or due Distances, your Expectations may be in great measure defeated. If therefore your Trees come from the Nurseries about *London*, (as what seems to me most adviseable) the first thing you have to do is to prune their Roots, by taking off all the small Fibres intirely, and shortning the bigger Roots to about six Inches from the Stem; and if they have received any Gall or Wound in their

their Carriage, that part of the Root muſt alſo be cut off: two or three Spurs are ſufficient, but if there be more good ones, they may remain pruned as aforeſaid. The next thing to be done, by reaſon of their having been out of the Ground ſeveral days, and ſo are become very dry, is to ſteep them in ſome Veſſel of Milk and Water, or Diſh Water for 24 Hours, which will ſupple the Roots, and make them apter to ſtrike new Fibres into the Earth when Planted. The Head alſo muſt be pruned; but that may be done any time before it begins to ſhoot in the Spring. A ſingle Branch is ſufficient for a Head, and it is not well to leave above two, pruned to about ſix Inches above the place of Grafting or Inoculation. If it be a Dwarf, place it as upright as you can; If for the Wall, ſet the Foot as far from the Foundation as conveniently may be, leaning with its top to the Wall.

The afore-going direction about pruning the Roots and Head ought to be par-

ticularly regarded, becauſe it is the common Fault of young and unskilful Planters, to be covetous of leaving as much Head as may be; thinking *That* to be the earlieſt and moſt ready way to cover their Walls and to have Fruit; whereas if it does not endanger the Life of the Tree, it is a certain means to retard its Growth, and keep the Walls bare and uncover'd towards the Bottom. Indeed Reaſon, as well as Experience, tells us that there ſhould be a due proportion between the Roots and the Head; for Nature having received a great check at the Removal of a Tree, its Roots being wounded, ſhorten'd, and expos'd to the Air, if the Tree ſhould not be eaſed of that tall Head it got in its proſperity; (now larger than the injured Roots can ſupply with Sap) the neceſſary Conſequence would be, that if it ſhould juſt live, yet it muſt continue in a weak, languiſhing and unthriving Condition. However it may eaſily be perceived by what has been ſaid, that there is a diſcretional Power to be uſed by a

Planter

Planter with reſpect to thoſe Trees which are only removed from one part of the Garden to another, taken up with great care, and moſt of the Mould about the Roots. Such I have my ſelf frequently removed without either pruning Root or Branch, and have ſucceeded very well; But then this is hardly to be practiſed on any but ſmall young Trees: And I ſometimes do this deſignedly, with only this View, to check the luxuriant Growth of a too vigorous Tree running altogether into Wood, taking it up carefully, and immediately ſetting it down again in the very ſame place, for a reaſon you'll hear more of, when we come to Pruning.

The different nature of Soyls is to be regarded as to the height you are to plant a Tree above the Level of your Walks. In a warm dry Soyl, a little Elevation does; but in a wet Clay, you cannot ordinarily plant too high, ſo that you do but in any ſort cover the Roots with the beſt fine Mould, and preſerve it moiſt for one Year,

againſt

againſt the ſcorching Heats of the Sun, by which means it will be preſerved from Canker, and thrive much the faſter, even tho' there ſhould appear ſome part of the bigger Roots above the Surface; and ſtill remember to allow for the ſubſiding of the new Earth, which will deceive you three or four Inches. Be careful to follow theſe Directions, obſerving to leave no Vacuities at the Roots, but preſs the fine Mould gently and cloſely with your Hand, and you need not fear hardly any ſort of our Fruit Trees growing and flouriſhing.

But it may not be amiſs to ſay ſomething concerning a ſafe Method to keep new planted Trees moiſt and cool for the firſt Year, and if need be, for the ſecond. Mr. *London* and *Wiſe* recommend Fern and Straw laid five or ſix Inches thick, and two or three Foot every way from the Stem of the Tree, having firſt laid half rotten Dung all round the Tree. I very much approve of this, to keep them warm in Winter from the violent Froſts: But the Straw and Dung lying too long

long together engenders Worms, Ants and other ſort of Vermin, very injurious to Roots of Trees: Therefore the beſt Method I have found to keep the Roots cool and moiſt in Summer is to lay Sand in a convenient Circle round the Stem of the Tree, and then pitch or pave it with ſmall Pebbles, Flints or any little ſmooth Stones, which will not only look beautiful to the Eye, but alſo effectually anſwer the end of keeping the Tree cool; and beſides, when you water it in the Summer, will help to let in the Water, and keep the Earth from being waſh'd away from the Roots.

It is alſo to be obſerved that this Method of managing Trees in the planting them will be of the ſame uſe with reſpect to all Ever-greens, which are generally not over-forward to thrive after a Removal. I ſay you muſt *plant* them after the foregoing Rules, but not *prune* them, eſpecially Hollys and Yews, which have matted Roots, and will hold the Earth to them, ſufficient to convey them to ſmall Diſtances; and if

a greater diſtance is required, they ought to be ſent in Pots or Baskets, that neither Root nor Head may be touch'd with a Knife.

As to the Diſtance in which Fruit-Trees are to be planted againſt a Wall, *That* is in a great meaſure to be regulated by the height of the Wall. Four Yards diſtance will do, if the Wall be ten or twelve Foot high; but if it be but ſeven or eight Foot high, five Yards diſtance is the leaſt that can be allowed. Only you are to obſerve that a Pear, a Plum, an Apricot and a Cherry, require ſomething a greater diſtance than a Peach or Nectorine; and therefore the lower Walls too are moſt ſuitable to the latter, if they have but a good aſpect. I cannot but recommend that frugal Method practiſed by moſt Gardners near *London*, of planting tall Fruit-Trees, Cherries or Plums, in the intermediate ſpaces of the Wall, ſo that both top and bottom will be well nigh furniſhed in two or three years time: And then as the Dwarfs ſpread and increaſe they take away the tall Ones quite, making ſtan-

Standards of them in Orchards. Except you had rather chuſe to plant Vines in thoſe intermediate ſpaces, which will quickly run up to the top, and bear the ſecond or third year.

As to the beſt ſeaſon for planting, the general Rule to be given for *that*, is from the middle of *October* to the middle of *March*; Only you muſt be ſure to avoid doing any thing of this nature in hard Froſts, and if your Trees in coming down happen to be overtaken by them, your only way is to carry them into Cellars, laying what Mould you can get over their Roots, and plenty of Straw over that, ſtaying till the Froſt be gone, that you may plant them ſafely. Tho' I have ſaid that any time betwixt *October* and *March* be the ſeaſon of planting, yet I prefer planting in Autumn rather than Spring for theſe two following Reaſons.

(1.) Becauſe a Tree planted in *October* or *November*, if the Ground be not over moiſt and cold, will make ſome little Progreſs towards its future Growth during the

Winter Half-year, its Roots ſwelling and diſpoſing themſelves to put forth thoſe ſeveral ſmall Fibres, which are to nouriſh and ſupport the Tree, and ſo prepare it for the kinder Influences of the Sun in the Spring; when alſo the Earth will be better fixed and ſettled about the Roots, ſo as to keep out the parching Winds of *March* and *April*, often fatal to young Trees as well as new-removed Plants and Flowers.

(2.) Becauſe the Spring is a time when the chief of a Gardeners Work comes on, Digging, Sowing all manner of Seeds, grafting and ſome Pruning and Nailing, therefore it is not deſirable to have alſo the buſineſs of Planting Trees to do then, when moſt of his other Buſineſs falls together upon his Hands. We commonly ſay, what is done in a Hurry is ſeldom done well, and when Buſineſs is once put into good order, 'tis nigh half-done; It makes a great part of a wiſe man's Pleaſure and Diverſion to have always ſomething to do, but never too much. And methinks we ſhould always chooſe to

have

have Amuſements offer themſelves to us, not in a Crowd, but in a regular and orderly Succeſſion. Beſides, ſome Intervals of Time betwixt one ſort of Buſineſs in a Garden and another are very deſirable to a good Man, who knows how to recapitulate all his Pleaſures in a devout lifting up his Hands, his Eyes, and his Heart to the great and bountiful Author of Nature, who gives Beauty, Reliſh and Succeſs to all our honeſt Labours. Theſe grateful Thoughts, I own, theſe Contemplations in my own Garden, (with the Hopes of living in Paradiſe it ſelf, where both natural and revealed Religion will be better underſtood than they are at preſent) give me a comfortable taſte of the Divine Goodneſs and Bounty, which alone give the trueſt Reliſh to every thing elſe.

But to return, and to conclude this Chapter, your Trees being planted according to the foregoing Directions, and ſtanding with their tall Heads till the beginning of *March*, tack'd to the Wall to prevent their

being ſhaken with Winds, you are then to ſhorten their Heads according to the Rule already laid down; but great care muſt be had that it be done with a ſharp Knife and a ſteady Hand, for fear of diſturbing the Root: Cut it ſlopewiſe, the ſlope facing the Wall.

CHAP. III.

Concerning the moſt agreeable Diſpoſition of a GARDEN.

AFTER an early and diligent care to furniſh our Walls with Trees planted after the beſt Method, and in the propereſt Seaſon, we will commit them to the prolifick Bleſſing of Heaven, that gives Life and fruitful Seaſons, and proceed to conſider what is to be done next to make the other parts of the Garden agreeable as well as profitable. My purpoſe is not to give you all the varieties of Platforms, nor to lay

out

out great Deſigns. Every one may eaſily pleaſe himſelf in a Form that ſtrikes moſt his own Fancy in ſo ſmall a piece of Ground as I ſuppoſe a Garden need contain: Only, it may be, I may happen to give ſome uſeful Hints to thoſe who are deſirous to hear what others can ſay to direct their own Fancies.

I would ſay then, that if I were to chuſe a Figure, that could be as cheap and as eaſily had as another, it ſhould be a Square, or rather an Oblong-ſquare, leading from the middle of my Houſe; a Gravel-Walk in the middle, with narrow Borders of Graſs on each ſide for Winter-uſe, and on each ſide of them Rows of all the Varieties of Winter-greens ſet at due Diſtances, which will appear with an agreeable Beauty from the Houſe all the Year. But then I ſay too, that I ſhould be under no ſort of Uneaſineſs to be confined to an irregular piece of Ground, which may be made to have its Beauties as well as the moſt regular. Strait Lines bring any thing into Order, and I ſee

not

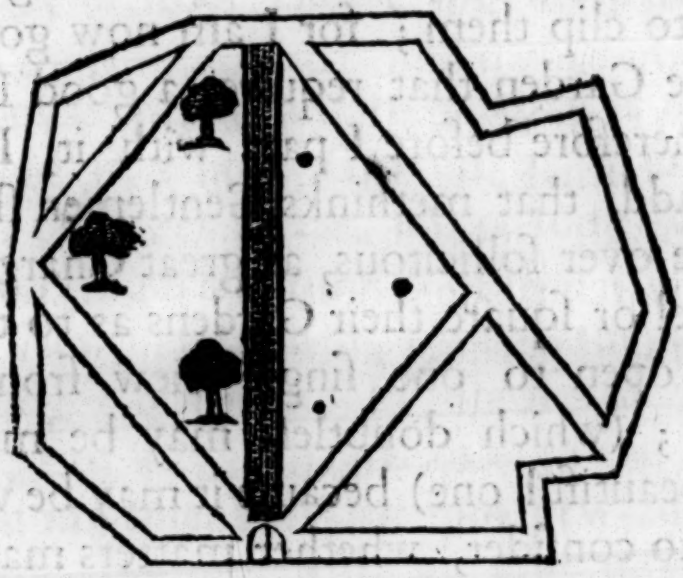
not but a Triangle in a Garden has its Beauty as well as a Square, and yet an irregular piece of Ground may be made to have both by vertue of ſtrait Lines, *viz.* Borders and Walks.

I confeſs indeed an Irregularity is not ſo eaſily hid in a little Ground as it is in a Garden of larger extent, where long Walks, and tall Hedges interrupt a diſtant and thorough View, and where, though the Walks and Hedges terminate in obtuſe or acute Angles, no ways diſagreeable to the Eye; yet you are inſenſibly led into new and unexpected Beauties ſtill as you advance. Three or four Walks and double Rows of Hedges may be there contrived to open themſelves at once to view, all terminating in the place where you ſtand, and the Triangular Spaces by an ingenious Fancy may be there agreeably diſpoſed and filled up either with Borders of Flowers, or with Dwarff-Trees, or with Flowring Shrubs, or with Ever-Greens; or laſtly with a little Wilderneſs of Trees riſing one above another,

ther, till you come to the point of a tall one in the middle; this laſt may be made to look very beautiful with Charge and Care to clip them; for I am now got into a large Garden that requires a good Purſe; and therefore before I part with it, I will only add, that methinks Gentlemen ſhould not be over ſollicitous, at great Charges, ſo to level or ſquare their Gardens as to throw them open to one ſingle view from the Houſe; (which doubtleſs may be made a very beautiful one) becauſe it may be worth while to conſider, whether matters may not be ſo contrived, as to afford you many uncommon Prettineſſes wholly owing to the Irregularity or Unevenneſs of the Ground. Inſomuch that every little advance you make, you ſhall be preſented with ſomething new to ſtrike the Fancy.

But altho' (as you ſee) Irregularities are beſt diſguiſed and ſet off in a large Plot of Ground, yet even in a leſſer Garden, an irregular Form, if it be not very aukward indeed, may be educed to a Regularity ſufficiently

ciently agreeable as well as useful, as may be seen by the following plain Scheme.



But it is seldom one shall meet with so irregular a piece of Ground ready walled out and designed for a Garden, and it can hardly be supposed any Lover of Order would chuse to make it so, if he could easily help it.

As to the Walks, every one knows that both Grass and Gravel are very agreeable, when they are well kept; and therefore it

is convenient to have a mixture of both; and I think ſeven foot wide is ſufficient for either, in ſuch a Garden as I am ſuppoſing. Only it may not be amiſs to add, that it will be ſome advantage to your Fruit, if you contrive thoſe Walks that run parallel to your South-Eaſt, or South-Weſt Walls to be Gravel, becauſe the Sun will certainly thereby reflect an additional Heat to them. I have ſaid nothing about the propereſt Materials for Walls, becauſe I ſuppoſe every one will chuſe to make uſe of ſuch as are neareſt at Hand, and what the Country affords. Brick is undoubtedly the handſomeſt and moſt commodious for Nailing; and conſidering what a great many Nails are uſed about Trees every year, and that Lath-Nails will do for a Brick-Wall, I believe 'twill ordinarily prove cheaper than that of Stone, whoſe Joynts are larger, and require much bigger Nails. However there is another ſort of Wall very common in *Northampton-ſhire*; and *Leiceſter-ſhire*; *viz.* that made of Earth and Straw well tempered to-

gether, known by the name of Mud-Walls, which (tho' not ſo handſome) I venture to affirm (contrary to what moſt have ſaid) to be better than either of the two former for accelerating the ripening of Fruit, as I my ſelf have found by experience. The Fruit indeed is ſometimes apt to be ſoiled by great daſhes of Rain: But there is not much in that, and the Objection is wholly taken away in ſuch Fruit as requires paring, as Peaches and Pears, *&c.* If the Walls be made of very good Earth and well tempered, Nails will do, otherwiſe I uſe Pegs of Wood, ſuch as are uſed for bad Walls for faſtening the Branches. The large Coping of Straw that is laid upon theſe ſort of Walls is no ſmall advantage to the Fruit in ſheltering them, and keeping off all perpendicular Rains. But as I obſerved, they are not very ſightly; and thoſe who will regard Beauty ſhould have Brick-walls.

It is not convenient to have the Borders under the Wall too wide; three foot is ſufficient, that you may not at every turn be forced

forced to ſtand upon them to nail or gather. There are great Varieties of Aromaticks, and other Plants recommended to ſupport Borders, ſuch as *Thyme*, *Winterſavory*, ſeveral ſorts of *Sedums*; but I approve of none ſo much as Dwarf-Box, in that it is ſo durable, and ſo eaſily kept with one clipping in a year.

Great care muſt be taken that no ſort of tall Trees be ſuffered to grow in any of the oppoſite Borders or intermediate ſpaces, ſo that the ſhade of them reach to any of the South-Eaſt, or South-Weſt Walls, whereby your Expectations of having good or early Fruit might eaſily be fruſtrated; thoſe places ſo near your Walls would be better filled with round Dwarfs kept hollow in the middle; or rather with flat ones humouring the Borders with their Horizontal Branches; and what ſorts are propereſt for theſe I ſhall tell you in a Chapter by it ſelf.

I never thought it any diſparagement to my beſt Garden, where I make my Soil

commonly better than ordinary, to sow in some of the intermediate Spaces, some of those Reptiles useful in the Kitchen, *viz.* Carrots, Onions, Parsnips, Spinage, *&c.* that it may answer its purpose, a profitable as well as pleasant Garden; for these not growing tall, but kept clean from Weeds, are no unseemly sight at all, but rather make a pleasing variety amongst Trees and Flowers. Indeed I commonly chuse to banish out of this Garden all those prouder taller Things, Peas, Beans, Kidney-beans, and Cabbages, which are not so sightly, and look more ruinous; and therefore assign them a place by themselves at a distance.

It is needless to add any more Particulars under this Head; every ones own Fancy must supply what seems a Defect, for 'twould be endless to speak to all those Cases that an uneven irregular piece of Ground might seem to require.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Of NURSERIES.

AFTER we have given our ſelves ſome reſpite from the great buſineſs and concern of Planting and diſpoſing the Ground according to our own Fancy (for that's the Beauty that pleaſes moſt) we muſt by no means forget, as ſoon as poſſible, to begin to raiſe Nurſeries of all ſorts of Trees, which will be growing up to exerciſe our Art and Skill, and ſupply all our future Wants, which alſo will ſtill anſwer our purpoſe of Pleaſure and Profit. And I am not for throwing ſuch Nurſeries too far from our daily and conſtant Inſpection, but am willing, if poſſible, to let the chief of them have a place in the beſt Garden, leaſt they be forgotten and neglected; for which purpoſe an irregular Figure in a Garden is peculiarly ſubſervient, affording ſeveral little trian-

triangular Spaces proper to raiſe the ſeveral Nurſeries we ſhall have occaſion for.

Now there are at leaſt two diſtinct places to be allotted for the purpoſe of Nurſeries, *viz.* one for tall Standards, Apples, Pears, Oaks, Elms, Aſhes, Sycamores and Limes, *&c.* which may be moſt proper to be at ſome diſtance from the Houſe; and another for Dwarfs, ſuch as you intend for Peaches, Apricots, Pears, Plums and Cherries. And I would have alſo a third added for all ſorts of Ever-greens by themſelves. Now theſe two latter may be very properly made in ſome ſuch By-places, as moſt Gardens will afford, and that with no Interruption to the Beauty of it.

The Nurſery you intend for the taller Standards ſhould be made in a good rich light Soil from the ſeveral ſorts of Seeds peculiar to their kind, ſown in *October* or *November*. Crabs and wild Pear-Kernels are to be prefer'd for Stocks to make Apples and Pears. Limes and Elms are to be raiſed from planted Succors; and if you ſow

Walnuts

Walnuts, 'tis adviſeable to ſow them with the Green-ſhell upon them to preſerve them from Mice in the Winter. If this Nurſery be well managed and kept clean from Weeds for two years, the third year the Crabs and Pears will be fit for Grafting and Inoculating, the Method of which I ſhall briefly ſhew you in a Chapter by it ſelf.

It will be convenient to have the Nurſery for Dwarfs by it ſelf, that they may not be overtopt by taller Trees. And you are to obſerve that the Stones of Peaches and Apricots are by no means proper to raiſe thoſe ſorts of Trees good or laſting: But for this purpoſe you muſt get together a good Quantity of Stones taken either from the Pear-plum, Muſcle or *Bonum magnum* Plum, which have been found by long Experience to be better and more laſting than any other. The not being careful about this matter has been the Occaſion of great diſappointments; the Trees often dying after two or three years, tho' the Stocks have been alive. Black Cherries alſo are

the

the only Stocks, whereon to raiſe all the ſeveral ſorts of Cherries. But the beſt Plum will do on any ordinary Plum or Succor. Tho' it is not ſo adviſeable to uſe Succors even from the beſt ſorts, becauſe they will be conſtantly apt to put forth ſuch plenty of Succors themſelves, and ſo the Vigour of the Tree may be too much exhauſted that way.

The third Nurſery alſo that I mentioned of all ſorts of Ever-Greens is a very pleaſant and profitable One, and deſerves a place in our Garden; but it requires ſomething a different Management from the two former. For which purpoſe you muſt provide your ſelf with a ſufficient Quantity of the Seeds or Berries of Holly, Yew, and Juniper, which you may put into diſtinct but ordinary Pots or Boxes, putting alſo ſome fine Mould over them in the Pot, and ſo bury them for one Year. For if you ſhould ſow them (as other Seeds) immediately, they would not come up the firſt Year, by which means you would loſe the Ground that

Year,

Year, and have beſides the trouble and charge of keeping it clear from Weeds. Whereas by thus laying them in heaps for one Year in any By-place, you will have them all ready by the following Spring to ſow out in order, and they will come up as other Seeds; only you muſt be very careful to keep theſe Beds clean from Weeds, which do ſo eaſily choke all Plants of ſo ſlow a Growth. A ſlow Growth indeed they have for the firſt two Years, but after that, they will recompence all your Labour and Care by their Beauty, Uſefulneſs and vigorous Growth: whereas ſhould you content your ſelf to get theſe ſorts of Plants out of the Woods or Hedges, they will mightily deceive you. The greateſt part of them will die, and the reſt will only toll you on with Expectations of their Growth, and yet will rarely prove vigorous thriving Plants.

This laſt Nurſery will be of great Uſe to give new Beauties to your Garden as Occaſion ſerves, or as your Fancy ſhall lead you

to adorn it with the ſeveral ſorts of Ever-green Hedges. Among which, none in my mind is to be compared to the Yew, which is (as I may ſay) ſo tonſile, and grows ſo very thick and beautiful with Clipping, and withal bids defyance to the hardeſt Winters, that it is the beſt and moſt laſting Ornament in a Garden. To make one in love with theſe Hedges, you need only take a Walk either in Paradiſe, or the Phyſick-Gardens at *Oxford*, where you are preſented with all that Art and Nature can do to make theſe things moſt agreeable to the Eye. Indeed the Yew is a Plant that loves Uniformity, and is naturally apt to grow regular, and withal ſo intire that it is no very difficult matter to diſpoſe it either for Hedges or Pyramids.

Your Hollys will be beſt employ'd for Stocks to raiſe the ſeveral variegated ſorts by Grafting and Inoculation, which, tho' now common, are no inconſiderable Ornament to a Garden, making their beſt Shew, when all other things have loſt their Glory;

Glory; eſpecially when they happen to be full of Red Berries, which make a moſt pleaſing mixture with White or Yellow, and Green Leaves.

I ought to tell you in this place that Firrs and Pines are to be raiſed from thoſe little Seeds taken out of their large Apples, and they will come up the firſt Year, and will quickly make beautiful Trees, eſpecially in a cold Clay. *Philerea's* and *Pericanthia's* will do beſt from Layers. And as for Vines and Figs, the Culture and Encreaſe of them is ſo eaſily had from Layers and Suckers, that you need not give your ſelf any further trouble about them.

CHAP. V.

Of PRUNING.

IT is of all others the moſt important Concern of a Lover of a Garden, to know how to Prune his Fruit-Trees ſeaſonably, and according to Art; that when he comes to examine them at the time of Fruit, he may find ſomething more than Leaves or Wood. And yet I can by no means think it ſo difficult a matter to do, as *Monſieur Quintinye* would make one believe by his tedious and enigmatical way of Writing on this Subject, which (as far as I can ſee) has rather perplex'd than inform'd his Reader. I have had twenty Years experience in this matter, and if I can but ſpeak intelligibly, (as I hope I may) I queſtion not but to make others perform and practice as ſucceſsfully as I have done my ſelf.

So

So great a desire have I that the Love of Gardening may prevail, that it be not tired with great Charge and little Profit, but be rewarded with good as well as much Fruit! Now in the Business of Pruning it is a hard matter to speak to all cases in exact method, or in the Order of Time, I shall therefore first lay down some general Rules as the fixt Laws whereby every one should govern himself in the management of his Fruit-trees, either Dwarfs, or those against the Wall, and then proceed to some other particular Directions that ought to be well regarded for each particular sort, tho' they have not ordinarily been taken notice of. To which purpose it is to be observ'd,

(1). That the more the Branches of any Tree are carried Horizontally, the more apt and the better disposed that Tree is to bear Fruit, and consequently the more upright and perpendicular the Branches are led, the more disposed that Tree is to encrease in Wood and less in Fruit.

This is what I have long experienced to be

be true, and (as I conceive) the reaſon of it ſeems to be, That by bending down the Branches of a Tree from a perpendicular to an Horizontal poſture, you thereby check the Sap, or free Circulation of it; (for that it doth circulate I ſhall ſhew you in another place) which Circulation when Nature performs moſt freely, tends to Growth and Encreaſe in Wood; but when it any way ſuffers a check either by Art or by Accident in the Body or Root, leſs vigorous and luxuriant Shoots are formed, and conſequently more bearing Buds.

(2). As a conſequence of the aforegoing Propoſition, you are ever to take care to keep the middle of a Tree free from great Wood, or thick Branches; but as theſe encreaſe and grow upon you, cut them out intirely; there is no Fear but the place will be filled up again quickly with better and more fruitful Wood. In Dwarfs you are to keep all open, intirely free from Wood, leaving only Horizontal Branches: And in your Wall-trees, if you do but take care to

furniſh

furniſh your Wall with Horizontal Branches, Nature will make an abundant proviſion for the middle; and therefore you muſt chuſe diſcreetly, ſuch as are not over vigorous Shoots, to furniſh you with bearing Branches; a defect of which, or the want of plenty of Bloſſoms in any Fruit-tree is (generally ſpeaking) a Reproach to the Skill of the Gardener. For tho' he cannot command Fruit from Bloſſoms on the account of bad and unkind Seaſons, and ſo cannot have it *when* he pleaſes, yet he may in a manner have it *where* he pleaſeth, and keep almoſt all parts of the Tree in a bearing ſtate.

(3). Another General Rule to be obſerved is, To take care your Tree be not over full or crowded with Wood, no not even with bearing Branches, as is too frequently ſeen in the management of Peaches, Nectorines and Cherries. Nature cannot ſupply a ſufficient Quantity of ſuitable Juices for them, and then the conſequence will be that none of them will be well ſupply'd,

but

but the Blossoms will either drop off, or the Fruit will dwindle to nothing. However this is certain that a convenient space between one Branch and another is most proper, a multitude and confusion of Branches crowding one upon another, producing neither so much nor so good Fruit. So crossing one Branch over another is reckoned very unseemly, and is indeed contrary to the Rules of Art. But yet this is not to be thought so frightful a Sight, that we must constantly avoid it, even to the suffering void Spaces and Barrenness in the Wall, which is a greater Evil. A slender bearing Branch may often well enough steal behind the main Body of the Tree, or some of its larger Branches, and not offend the Eye at all; but may gratifie the Taste at the End of the Year. But still this Practice must not be made too bold with, for fear of Confusion.

Lastly, I shall only add for a General Rule, that all strong and vigorous Branches are to be left longer than weak and feeble

Ones

Ones on the ſame Tree, conſequently the Branches of a ſickly Tree are to be Pruned ſhorter and fewer in number than thoſe on a ſtrong healthful Tree. Methinks I need not add that all Branches ſhooting directly forward from Trees growing againſt a Wall are to be cut off cloſe to the Branch from whence they come; as alſo all Branches proceeding from the Knob, whereon the Stalk of a Pear grew, are to be intirely taken off; but not the Knob it ſelf. After having given theſe general Directions, I am perſwaded an ingenious Lover of a Garden, by the help of ſome Obſervations that he muſt have made of his own, might manage the Buſineſs of Pruning with tolerably good ſucceſs: But becauſe there are ſome Peculiarities belonging to the management of almoſt every kind of Fruit-tree, (ſuch I now mean as grow againſt a Wall) I ſhall ſpeak diſtinctly and particularly to each of them what I have found by Expetience to be a good and ſafe Method of Pruning.

The VINE.

I shall begin with the Vine, which of all others needs Pruning most, and tho' it is the easiest performed, yet (as far as my Observation has gone) it is least understood. Our Climate is not so favourable, nor the Sun over-bountiful of his ripening Heats, but there is need of all the care and the greatest Art to cultivate and help Nature forward in bringing Grapes to any Degree of Perfection in *England*. However this is to be done most Years with some Diligence and Skill. We will then begin with the Vine in the condition it is commonly left in in *November*, which, if the Tree has any thing of Youth and Vigour, is confused and ruinous enough, tho' it has been carefully managed the preceding Summer, the Vine putting out the most and the longest Shoots of any other Tree. After therefore you have taken special notice of the first and third general Directions already laid down,

down, you muſt obſerve this alſo peculiar to the Vine: That the leſſer and weaker Shoots never bear any Fruit, and therefore muſt intirely be cut off, inaſmuch as they would only tend to weaken the Tree, in drawing away that Sap that ſhould go to nouriſh the Fruit-branches, which are thoſe of the moſt vigorous ſort; and therefore muſt carefully be preſerved, leaving only 4 or 5 Buds or Eyes of the laſt Year's Shoot; for if you ſhould leave more, they would only exhauſt the Sap in vain, the firſt and ſecond Eyes only bearing Fruit, and ſometimes the third, from the extreme part of the Branch. Indeed when a Vine has put forth a more than ordinary vigorous Shoot, and you can carry it Horizontally into a void place, it will ſometimes bear in five or ſix of the extreme Eyes, and ſo may be left longer, but this is not ordinarily to be practiſed. A Vine muſt lye thinner of Wood than any other Tree, therefore you muſt carefully view what old Wood may be intirely ſpared, and how you can conveniently fill that

Space with neighbouring vigorous Shoots, ſtill obſerving every Year to preſerve the new Wood, and to cut out the old. This firſt Pruning of the Vine may be done any time before *February*; but later than that is not adviſeable, leſt it bleed in the Spring, which it will be very apt to do at thoſe places, where you have cut off any thick Branches.

There is alſo a ſecond and third Pruning to be performed on a Vine: The Second is be done about the middle of *May*, when the Bunches of Grapes are perfectly formed, and the Branch has ſhot two or three foot long; then pinch off the Branch about ſix Inches above the Fruit, and nail or any way faſten it cloſe to the Wall, ſo that the Fruit may touch if poſſible. The fruitleſs Branches may be let alone to the third Pruning at *Midſummer*, when all muſt be re-examined; for then you are to unburthen the Vine of that multitude of luxuriant Branches it is apt to put forth and to ſhorten them to a convenient length, to let in the Rays of the Sun towards ripening the Fruit; tho' you

are

are to take notice, that it is not convenient to have the Fruit too much expoſed for fear of cold Nights and Rains.

A vigorous Vine will ſtill require a fourth Pruning about *Auguſt*, when it will have ſhot out long Shoots from the Extremity of the laſt Pruning, which therefore muſt be ſhortened again, and ſome of the Leaves diſcreetly pluck'd away from before the Fruit.

There is a more than ordinary Neceſſity for carefully minding and managing the Vine, becauſe all we can do is little enough to get ripe Fruit eſpecially ſome Years, and on a bad Soil: But even with both thoſe Diſadvantages, with a little Diligence and timely Care, there has ſeldom been a Year but I have had good Grapes, and moſt Years great plenty. I have try'd ſome Experiments for accelerating the ripening of Grapes, as putting the Fruit in *June* into an empty Flask; and running the Branches upon the Tiles of the Houſe, or on a Slope-wall, but neither anſwered my Expectation.

The

The Grapes indeed ripened in the Flask rather ſooner, but then they were apt to be mouldy, for want of free Air, and had an inſipid Taſte; and the Slopes, tho' they admitted more of the Sun's Rays, yet they ſubjected the Fruit more to the Rains, Dews, and cold Nights, which (as far as I could ſee) overpowered the greater Bleſſing of the Sun. To ſo little purpoſe is it for Men of Theory * to philoſophize about theſe matters, without having had ſome Experience, and Knowledg in the Practice.

The PEACH *and* NECTORINE.

Both theſe require the ſame Culture and Management, and therefore I put them together; and if the general Rules already laid down be but carefully obſerved, there will not need much to be ſaid towards the Government and ſucceſsful Pruning of theſe,

* As an Ingenious Author has done, who has wrote a Book in *Quarto*, to ſhew in a Mathematical way the great Advantage of Slope-walls.

which

which are ſo apt to put forth plenty of bearing Branches after the ſecond or third Year of Planting, that you may eaſily make choice of thoſe that are good and healthful. If theſe Trees make too much haſt to bear, *that* is a bad ſign of Weakneſs, and they muſt be managed accordingly, by plucking off all or moſt of the Bloſſoms or Fruit, and Pruning ſhort. This is a very eaſie management, all the difficulty is, when a Peach is over-vigorous, for then Nature is apt to make great confuſion, and it requires ſome Skill to know what to chuſe, and what to refuſe. You muſt therefore be ſure to cut out what great Wood can conveniently be ſpared, and what remains muſt be left the longer ten or twelve Inches of the laſt Years Shoot, not forgetting that in two or three Years it muſt be cut intirely out, when you can otherwiſe furniſh your Wall with ſmaller Wood. Fruit-bearing Branches, which are very eaſie to be known by their full and ſwelling Buds, are not generally to be ſuffered above five or ſix Inches. Theſe (as I obſerved)

obſerved) are always of the weaker ſort, and of the preceding Year's Shoot. You muſt take care to cut out all dead Wood, and yellow ſapleſs Shoots; which that you may be ſure to do, it is good for this and other reaſons to ſtay till the hard Froſts are over before you Prune a Peach, which muſt be done with a ſharp Knife too, otherwiſe Strings of the Bark will be left behind; a Pen-knife indeed is moſt proper for the ſmall bearing Branches. All *Autumn* Shoots muſt be rejected as uſeleſs and unprofitable. When you have thus trim'd and formed your Tree into Beauty and Order, you have little elſe to do at it (except the thinning your young Fruit where more than two grow of a heap together) till *Midſummer*, when you muſt ſhorten the Shoots diſcreetly, and faſten them to the Wall; no matter in what Order, becauſe that muſt be altered the next Pruning; Only you muſt take care to let the Fruit ſee the Sun, as ſoon as 'tis partly come to its bigneſs, which will give it its proper beautiful Colour, and Maturity alſo.

After

Mr. Aris Commends for
the best Standard Pears.
The Cas-Madam.
The Golden-Buree

The great Winter Musk-Peare
The Non-Parells on Paradise Stocks 30

Good for ½ Dwarfs yd 3 Bon-Cretiens
the Winter Thorn, Amadot, Virgulee,
(or La-Chassere) excellent in their
Kind & Good Bearers.

Peaches Commended by Mr. Robert Southey.

The Troy Peach groweth to a fair Tree the Fruit large & Red on one Side well tasted, & almost as early Ripe as y^e. Nutmeg Peach, but much better.

The Savoy Peach is next Ripe & of a Yellowish Colour & well tasted.

The Modena is an Excellent Peach of a Yellow Colour & comes clean from y^e. Stone.

The Red Orleance Peach is a fair fruit & cleaves to ye Stone.

The Morella Peach is of a Whitish Colour & comes clean from the Stone.

The Magdelen is of a Whitish Colour little differing from the Last.

The Albergins is a fair Yellow Peach & comes clean from y^e. Stone.

The Violet-Musk Peach is Red on the Out-Side & the Flesh Yellow & a fine Peach.

The Persian [illegible]
cleaves to y^e. [illegible]

The White Mu[illegible]
with in & white

The Bloody Mu[illegible]
Beautifull Peac[illegible]

The Burdue[illegible]
of a Dark Yello[illegible]
at the Stone.

The Veronal[illegible]
Red Pea[illegible]

The Smyrna [illegible]
Peach.

Ramboullet is a[illegible]
Peach.

The Slain Pea[illegible]
low Peach.

The Friger Pea[illegible]

The Crown Pea[illegible]
& Ripe with y^e.

The Billice is
the Newingt[illegible]

an is a Larg Yellow Peach
y. Stone.

Mounsere is Red-
white without a fine P.

y Mounsere is a
Peach.

lex is a Large Peach
Yellow Colour & Red
ne.

na is a very good
Peach.

na is a good Yellow

l is a Dark Yellow
h.

Peach is a good Yel-
h.

Peach is good Fruit

Peach is a fair Fruit
thy. Newington.

e is something like
ington.

The Queen Peach is as well
known as y. Newington & is
large & Redish Yellow Colour'd

The Isabella Peach is of a
fair Redish Yellow Colour &
good tasted.

The Roman is a fair Yellow Peach

The Man Peach is a good Fruit

The Musk Peach is a fair
good tasted Fruit.

The End of Mr. Southbys Peach's
he Says the best Nectorin's
are the Red-Roman the Murry
And y. Town Nectorines.

After what has been here ſaid, I cannot think it neceſſary to add any thing particularly with reſpect to the Apricot, that requiring the ſame management as the Peach, except that there is no danger of its bearing too ſoon, and that it is ſomething more apt to run into Wood, which therefore muſt be particularly conſidered and guarded againſt.

The PEAR.

There is no Tree requires the exact and careful Obſervation of thoſe general Rules laid down ſo much as the Pear, which in free and rich Soils is apt to be unruly and ungovernable, running altogether into Wood, and luxuriant Branches. It is commonly too proud for a Wall, but yet for the ſake of that Noble Fruit which ſome kinds produce, by the Help of a Wall, it is worth while to humble him and keep him in Order. For which purpoſe (beſides what has been already ſaid) I ſometimes plaſh the moſt vigorous Branches, cutting them, near the place from whence they Shoot, more than half

through, which effectually checks its Vigor, and conſequently renders it more diſpoſed to make weaker Shoots and form bearing Buds. This method of Plaſhing is alſo of ſingular uſe, when you would avoid Barrenneſs, and have only an aukward Branch to make uſe of to fill the Vacancy; For by this means you may reduce it to what Order you pleaſe, ſo as to anſwer your purpoſe and reward you with Fruit. But you are to take notice that this is not to be practiſed on any Tree but the Pear and Plum; the Trial would be too dangerous on the Peach or Apricot, becauſe they would be apt to put out Gum at thoſe places, and ſo endanger killing the whole Branch.

I am aware that many recommend Grafting the Pear on a Quince-ſtock, which indeed effectually cures too great Luxuriancy and Growth, and may for a time anſwer the purpoſe of bearing quickly (which therefore may make it worth while for them that have a great deal of room to have ſome of theſe) but they are not long-lived, do not bear

ſuch

ſuch fair large Fruit, nor make ſuch handſome regular Trees, as thoſe Grafted on a Pear-ſtock, which I therefore chuſe to recommend to all thoſe, who have not room to try doubtful Experiments.

You will eaſily diſtinguiſh the bearing Buds of a Pear-tree, as ſoon as the Leaves are off in *November*, which are much fuller and more ſwelled than others; which is to be carefully minded that you do not cut them off in your Pruning. All falſe Wood, or, as others call them, Water-ſhoots are to be taken away, being eaſily diſtinguiſhed by their having Eyes at much greater diſtance than ordinary from one another: Theſe are found in moſt vigorous Trees, eſpecially Peaches. The Cock-ſpur is alſo to be taken off, *viz.* The Extremity of the laſt Years Pruning. It is to be managed as the Peach in the Summer.

The FIG.

As this Fruit is commonly little known, and leſs valued by any but thoſe who have

Guſtum Eruditum (in *Petronius*'s Phraſe); ſo (as far as my Obſervation has gone) the management of the Tree ſeems to be as little underſtood. For as I have hitherto given Directions for the right Pruning of other ſorts of Trees, ſo I muſt here direct and recommend the not Pruning at all. The not unſtanding of which has to my Knowledge been the occaſion of that Barrenneſs ſo viſible in many Noblemens and Gentlemens Gardens. There is no Tree that doth generally produce more certain and plentiful Crops than this, if it be rightly managed, or rather if you keep the Knife from it.

But when I ſay it muſt not be Pruned, I only mean that its tender Branches are not to be ſhortn'd, as in other Trees; becauſe it is plain it puts forth its Fruit chiefly at the Extremities of the laſt Year's Shoot, commonly at the three laſt Eyes; any part of which if you take away, you cut off and deſtroy ſo much Fruit. But yet this muſt not be ſuppoſed to hinder you from taking out the great Wood intirely, to avoid Con-

Confuſion; and alſo to cut ſome of the weak ſmaller Shoots cloſe to the great Wood, theſe being of no uſe but to exhauſt Sap. Whatever therefore you cut from the Fig, you muſt do it as cloſe to the Root, or any great Wood as you can, and that no earlier than the latter End of *March*, for fear of Froſts and Cold Rains: Only it is adviſeable to tack its beſt and biggeſt Branches cloſe to the Wall in *November*, that they may be the better ſheltered from the Extreme Froſts in the Winter. Be ſure to keep it free from Suckers, which this Tree is apt to put forth plentifully. And I think there needs nothing further to be ſaid for the Government of this Tree, if the three firſt General Rules be but obſerved as they ought.

Cherries and Plums require little Skill to make them bear againſt a Wall in almoſt any Soil, and therefore there needs nothing to be added to the general Obſervations laid down. I ſhall only take notice before I conclude this Chapter, that both Winter and Summer, *Bon-Cretien* Pears, want more

Room

Room to ſpread and extend themſelves than any other; and therefore if you expect them to bear, you muſt allow them Elbow-room and Height too; for if you ſhould confine them by ſhort Pruning, they will grow Knotty, and full of Wood without Fruit. I have my ſelf ſeen the Summer *Bon-Cretien*, in the Garden of my worthy Friend, Dr. *Wickart*, now Dean of *Wincheſter*, bear plenty of noble large Fruit, betwixt twenty and thirty Foot high. There alſo I have eaten excellent Figs from a proſperous Tree, even the ſame that afforded ſome to King *James* I. near a Hundred Years ago, as appears (I think) from a *Memorandum* on the Wall.

CHAP. VI.

Of Grafting and Inoculating.

THESE two Operations in Gardening are pretty Philoſophical Entertainments to a Lover of Curioſities in Art and

and Nature, and therefore tho' they have been fully treated of by others, yet becauſe they make up ſo great a part of a Gardener's Diverſion and Pleaſure at two ſeveral Seaſons of the Year, I ſhall deſcribe and explain the Method of performing both diſtinctly, that this ſmall Treatiſe may not be thought defective in ſo conſiderable a Point.

There are ſeveral Ways of Grafting, but I ſhall mention only two, that I think moſt proper to the ſeveral kinds of Trees. The firſt is that common way of Slit-grafting, which is performed on Pear, Cherry, and Plum-ſtocks, eſpecially if they are of any bigneſs; by firſt chuſing a ſmooth place in the Stock where you would graft, cutting the Head off ſlopewiſe; then *even* the Top of the Slope Horizontally with your Knife, making a Slit down the middle of the Stock diſcreetly with a ſtrong Knife, or otherwiſe; then prepare your Scion taken from a vigorous Shoot of the aforegoing Year, ſloping it on each ſide from a Bud or Eye, ſo that

that it may conform it ſelf to the Slit in the Stock, the Bark of Scion and Stock cloſing exactly. Let it be daub'd pretty thick over with Clay tempered with ſhort Hay, taking care not to diſturb the Scion, which muſt not be left with above three or four Eyes above the Stock. The other way is much preferable to this, but can ordinarily be performed only on Apples and Hollys, the Bark in others not handſomely parting from the Wood, as it muſt. The way is to cut off the Head of the Stock ſlopewiſe, *&c.* as before, and inſtead of ſlitting the Stock, ſlit only the Bark a little above an Inch on the back-ſide of the Slope; then prepare your Scion made with a flat Slope about an Inch long ending in a point, and begun from the back-ſide of an Eye; but becauſe it may diſturb the thin End of the Scion to raiſe the Bark of the Stock, where you made the Slit, get any other piece of ſmooth Wood cut ſlopewiſe as the Scion, and thruſt it down betwixt the Wood and the Bark, which you will find readily to part, and then put in your

your Scion ready prepared, the Top of the Slope being thruſt as low as the top-ſurface of the Stock. Clay it over as before, and leave as many Eyes. This I find to be almoſt a never failing way for Apples and Hollys, and I prefer it to the other, becauſe it doth not give ſo grievous a Wound to the Stock by ſlitting it, which ſometimes proves fatal. Beſides, in this laſt way the Scion does much ſooner heal over and cover the Stock, whereby the Union is intirely compleated.

The firſt Operation muſt be performed on Pears, Cherries, and Plums the latter end of *February* or beginning of *March*; but Hollys and Apples muſt not be Grafted till the beginning of *April*; it is convenient that your Scions be cut off a Fortnight or three Weeks before you uſe them, laid in the ſhade.

But notwithſtanding both theſe Ways may prove ſafe and proper Methods for propagating thoſe ſeveral kinds of Fruits, yet I much rather prefer, and therefore recommend that other Operation called Inoculation or Budding, the Method of which I ſhall now de-

ſcribe: Cut off a vigorous Shoot, from a Tree you would propagate, any time a Month before, or a Month after *Midſummer*; then chuſe out a ſmooth place in your Stock, (which ſhould not be of above three or four Years Growth) making a down-right ſlit in the Bark of it a little above an Inch long, and another Croſs-wiſe at the bottom of that to give way to the opening the Bark. Then with your Penknife (not too ſharp at the point) looſen gently the Bark from the Wood on both ſides, beginning at the bottom; which done, prepare your Bud taken from the aforeſaid vigorous Shoot, which muſt be cut off with a ſharp Penknife, entring pretty deep into the Wood, as much above as below the Bud, to the length of the ſlit in the Stock as near as you can gueſs. After the Bud is thus cut off, with the point of the Penknife and your Thumb, take out the woody part of the Bud; and if in doing this the very Eye of the Bud come out and leave a deep Hole, throw it away and take another. Then put this Bud in between the

the Bark and the Wood of the Stock at the Croſs-ſlit already opened, leading it upward by the Stalk where the Leaf grew, till it exactly cloſes: Then bind it about with coarſe Woollen Yarn, the better to make all parts of it cloſe exactly, that the Bud may incorporate it ſelf with the Stock, which it will do in three Weeks time, when you muſt looſen the Yarn, that it do not gall the place too much as it will be apt to do in a vigorous Stock. This Operation is beſt performed in a cloudy day, or at an Evening; and you are to obſerve the quicker it is done, the better it will ſucceed. For tho' a pretty many words are neceſſary to deſcribe the method of doing it, yet after a little practice, and that you are become ready at the work, thirty Inoculations may be done in an Hour: But you may take notice that it is convenient to put in two or three Buds into one Stock, eſpecially Peaches and Nectorines, that you may have the better Hazard of having one hit, which is enough.

Peaches, Nectorines, and Apricots are

not to be raiſed any other way but by Inoculation, and as for Pears, Cherries, Hollys and Plums, tho' (as I have ſhewn you) they may be Grafted, yet I prefer Inoculating them for theſe following Reaſons:

(1.) Becauſe it is the ſureſt and leſs hazardous way; nay, if the Stock be but vigorous and not over-big, it is almoſt a never failing way; for by putting in two or three Buds into one Stock, it will ſeldom ſo happen but one of them will hit, and that's enough; whereas in Grafting you are forced to make a dangerous Experiment by cutting off the Head of the Stock, and if the Scion do not take, the Seaſon is loſt, and your Stock maimed.

(2.) I prefer Inoculation, becauſe it may be performed by any Gentleman himſelf with more pleaſure and leſs danger to his Health. It requires no Dawbing with Clay; only a Penknife and a little Woollen Yarn, which are both portable, and therefore always ready to be made uſe of, whenever his Meditations ſhall give way to his Pleaſure. Beſides,

this

this Operation is performed in Summer and warm Weather, when it is healthful as well as pleaſant to be buſied in a Garden with ſome ſuch little Amuſement. Whereas the Seaſon of Grafting is in the Spring, when there is more danger of taking Cold in a Nurſery where you muſt expect wet Feet and dirty Hands.

Laſtly, If you begin to bud in *June*, and you find it doth not ſucceed, (as you may find in three Weeks) you may make a ſecond Attempt the ſame Year on the ſame Stock, and that with very good Succeſs: For in ſome caſes a diſappointment is very undeſirable; as when you would change the kind of Fruit on a Stock againſt a Wall, the ſooner your End is compaſſed, the better.

However if you are forced to practice upon large Stocks, you muſt be content to Graft, becauſe when the Bark is become thick and ſtubborn, it will not readily part, nor ſo handſomely cloſe upon the Bud. But if the Graft happen to miſs (as it will be very apt to do in large Stocks, if you do not take

take care to leave a leading Branch to carry up the Sap which would otherwiſe choak the Scion) thoſe ſlender Shoots which ſhall be made near the Grafting place, will do right well to inoculate on, ſometimes even the ſame Year.

The Cherry, Plum, and Pear, but eſpecially the latter, if the Stocks be any thing vigorous, almoſt never fail to anſwer your Expectations in Budding; and there is one more advantage here, above what can be had in Grafting with reſpect to the Plum, *viz.* That you may Inoculate pretty ſurely any Plum on a Damſen, or wild Plum-ſtock, which yet will be ſure to fail you if you Graft on it. But yet this General Rule is alway to be regarded with reſpect not only to this but all other Stocks; that 'tis a vain Expectation to hope for Succeſs if the Sap do not run well, (as we ſay) that is, if the Bark will not readily be perſwaded to part from the Wood of the Stock by the help of the Penknife.

No ſort of Fruit is more untoward, and more

more apt to deceive you in Budding than the Apple, becauſe the Bark is not ſo ready to part as in other Fruit. Yet I have my ſelf practiſed it ſeveral times with Succeſs on vigorous Shoots put forth near the place where the Graft failed.

Any time between the beginning of *June*, and the latter End of *Auguſt*, allowance being made for different ſeaſons, you may Inoculate moſt Trees; nay I have ſeveral times Inoculated Pears in *September* with good Succeſs. But it muſt be taken notice of, that the Branch or Shoot which you make choice of for Buds to Inoculate with muſt not lye any time (as in Grafting) but muſt be immediately made uſe of, as before directed.

The ſeveral kinds of Oranges, Lemons, ſtrip'd Philarea's, and Jeſſamines, are to be propagated by Inoculation. And now I mention the Jeſſamine, I cannot but take notice to you what a noble Demonſtration the yellow ſtrip'd Jeſſamine has afforded us of the as certain Circulation of the Sap in a Tree, as of the Blood in the Body of an Animal;

nimal; which matter, altho' it has been believed by ſome, yet it has been denied by others. And therefore becauſe it has not yet (as far as I can learn) been brought to any Certainty or Demonſtration, I ſhall here relate the means of this noble Diſcovery by virtue of Inoculation.

Suppoſe a plain Jeſſamine Tree, ſpreading itſelf into 2 or 3 Branches from one common Stem near the Root. Into any one of theſe Branches in *Auguſt*, inoculate a Bud, taken from a yellow ſtrip'd Jeſſamine, where it is to abide all Winter; And in the Summer, when the Tree begins to make its Shoots, you will find here and there ſome Leaves tinged with Yellow, even on the other Branches not Inoculated, till by degrees in ſucceeding Years the whole Tree, even the very Wood of all the tender Branches, ſhall be moſt beautifully Strip'd and Dy'd with Yellow and Green intermix'd. It is not material whether you cut off the Branch above the Inoculation to make the Bud it ſelf ſhoot; for it will have the ſame

effect

Effect of tinging by degrees all the Sap of the Tree as it paſſes by or through this Bud, and communicating its Virtue to the moſt diſtant and oppoſite Branches, tho' the Bud it ſelf ſhould not ſhoot out. Nay I have my ſelf ſeveral times experienced, that if the Bud do but live two or three Months and after that happen to die, or be wounded by any Accident, yet even in that little time it will have communicated its Virtue to the whole Sap, and the Tree will become intirely Strip'd. This diſcovery undoubtedly proves the Circulation of the Sap. *Q. E. D.*

What further Uſes and Obſervations may be made from hence, I leave to other Philoſophical Genius's and curious Inquirers into Vegetable Nature; and ſhall only add to this Chapter, that when you find in the Spring, or the time when the Tree begins to ſhoot, your Inoculation takes, and the Bud looks green and freſh, you muſt not forget in all caſes (except this of the Strip'd Jeſſamine) to cut off the Head Stock ſlopewiſe about an Inch above the Bud, the ſlope

ending on that ſide where the Bud is. It may not be amiſs alſo to add, that where you put in more than one Bud, it is not convenient to place them juſt one above another, but ſideways.

CHAP. VII.

Concerning the proper Diſpoſition of Trees againſt a Wall; the beſt kinds of each; their Order and Time of Ripening.

IN ſpeaking to theſe ſeveral Points, there are great Allowances to be made for the great variety and difference of Soil, which as to the ripening and perfecting of Fruit has more in it than moſt people are aware of. For I queſtion not but a good Soil, *viz.* a rich deep ſandy mixt Earth, in fifty four Degrees of Latitude, will do more towards accelerating the ripening the beſt Fruit than a bad one, *viz.* a ſtiff cold Clay will do in 51. And ſo a North-weſt Wall in an extra-

ordinary

ordinary good Soil will do as well for a Burce or a Vine, as a South-weſt Wall will do for the ſame in a bad one in equal Degrees of Latitude. The Rules therefore that I ſhould lay down muſt be calculated for the common ſtate and condition of moſt Places in *England*, which generally want all the Advantages that Art can give them to ripen the beſt and lateſt Fruit. Moſt that know any thing of Gardening can tell that a Peach, an Apricot and a Vine are to be ſet againſt their beſt Walls, but as for Figs and Pears, tho' of the beſt *French* ſort, they are ordinarily crowded into any corner, or againſt a North-Eaſt or North-Weſt Wall; whereas in truth many of them deſerve the very beſt place in the Garden, eſpecially in ſuch a Garden as lyes upon a moiſt Clay, which yet may be made by the Directions already laid down *Chap.* 1. agreeable enough to the beſt Pears, Figs and Plums. And truly thoſe who have the misfortune of a cold Soil, I cannot but adviſe not to ſtrive too much againſt Nature in aiming to have the late

Frontiniack Grapes, or the choiceſt Peaches, eſpecially if they lye open and unguarded from the cold Winds, their Expectations will be quickly tired with watry unripe Fruit, whereas if they did but ſuit their Soil with proper kinds, they might be rewarded with ſomething good: For I am of Sir *William Temple*'s mind, that a good Plum is much better than a bad Peach.

As to an exact and proper Catalogue of the beſt kinds of the ſeveral ſorts of Fruit no other can be expected than what the Author moſt approves of himſelf, who in this caſe can be ſuppoſed to act no otherwiſe than is common with a Phyſician as to his General Rules and Directions in Diet for preſerving Health, *viz.* to preſcribe what he loves himſelf. If then there is not found in this ſmall Catalogue (ſuited to the Garden and Perſons deſigned) that particular favorite Sort which ſome Perſons may expect, let it not be concluded that all others but what are here named, are condemned as nought; but rather that it is thought adviſeable not

to

to perplex a Lover of Fruit with an unneceſſary number and variety of ſorts, when he has room only for a few good ones of each kind. He that has room, and would encreaſe his Collection, may have recourſe to *Monſieur Quintinye*, or to the Abridgement by Mr. *London* and *Wiſe*, and he will quickly have his Curioſity ſatisfied. In the mean time I ſhall ſatisfie my ſelf with ſuch a Collection as ſeems moſt proper and ſuitable to the Garden I am ſuppoſing. But before I begin it, I ought to ſay thus much firſt, That it muſt not be thought ſtrange, if ſometimes the Fruit here recommended do not anſwer, but prove watry and inſipid, there being a certain agreeableneſs of Soil peculiar to almoſt every kind of Fruit; at leaſt thus much is certain, that a good ſort of Fruit may prove bad in ſuch a Soil as will make another good ſort excellent in its kind; and the beſt Peaches may prove bad, where Pears and Apricots will excell; neither ought we too haſtily to conclude and give Judgment againſt what may only

prove

prove bad from an unkind Seaſon. But when it is found by experience that the Soil and the kind do not agree, the beſt way is to loſe no more time, but either prepare another for his place, or alter the ſort by Inoculation, which is very eaſie and quickly to be done, if the Stocks be good, and not too big.

The beſt Peaches to be planted againſt a South-wall, (or inclining to the Eaſt or Weſt) as follow in the Order of their Ripening.

	Ripe.
The White Magdalene, The Minion	Middle of *Auguſt.*
The right Old Newington, The Chevreux	Beginning of *September.*
The Admirable, The Nivet	Middle of *September.*
The Red Roman Nectorine,	Midd. of *Sept.*

Apricots will do againſt Eaſt and Weſt-Walls.

	Ripe.
The Maſculine Apricot,	Middle of *June.*
The Orange Apricot,	Middle of *July.*

Figs

The Large Turkey Apricot excellent Food 2

Figs muſt be planted againſt a South-Eaſt or South-Weſt Wall. Only two ſorts good.

The White Fig The long Purple Fig	End of *Auguſt.*

A Catalogue of the beſt *French* Pears that require the beſt Wall and Aſpect you can give them, and will not be ripe till ſome time after they are gathered.

	Ripe.
The Summer Bon Cretien,	Begin. of *Sept.*
The Burce du Roy,	End of *Sept.*
The Verte-Longue,	*Octob.*
The St. Germain,	*November.*
The Spaniſh Bon Cretien,	*Novem.*
The Ambret,	*Decem.*
Colmar,	*Decem.*
Cryſau,	*Decem.*
The Winter Bon-Cretien,	*March.*

Some other good Pears that will do on North-Eaſt, or North-Weſt Walls.

The Orange Bergamot The St. Katherine The Rouſellet	*September.*

The

The Black Pear of *Worceſter*
The Pound Pear } for Baking.

Peculiarly good for Dwarfs.

The Swan's Egg, [*Nulli ſecundum*] *Octob.*

The Bergamot
The Windſor } both well known in *England.*

The foregoing ſorts, recommended for North-Eaſt, and North-Weſt Walls, will alſo do well for Dwarfs if occaſion be; as there are alſo many other ſorts might be added; but needleſs Varieties I recommend not.

It is very adviſeable to plant in ſuch places as are moſt expoſed to Comers and Goers, thoſe kinds of Winter-Pears that are hard and unpalatable whilſt they are on the Tree; otherwiſe the Owner will reap little elſe but Diſappointment and Vexation. That ſide of the Houſe, or indeed any of the Outhouſes which is expoſed to the South, will do ſingularly well for the Ambret, the St. Germain's, but eſpecially for any of the Bon-Cretiens, (except the Summer, which is too temp-

tempting) theſe loving room and height, and as delicious Fruit as they are, will not abide to be taſted a ſecond time when newly taken from the Tree. The Winter Bon-Cretien is remarkable for keeping longeſt, and all the ſorts of them are as remarkable for anſwering ſo well the Purport of their Name *Bon-Cretien*, or *Good Chriſtian*, *Sound at Heart*; (the right ſort hard to be met with) for as in time they begin to decay and rot in the outward parts or pulp, ſo it is obſerved that the Core or Heart continues generally ſound to the laſt.

There are ſeveral ſorts of Grapes, and moſt of them in ſome good Years will ripen in *England*; but I think the White Muſcadine, and the Black Cluſter Grape are the only ſorts that one may depend upon to have ſome pretty good almoſt any Year. I need not ſay that all of them expect the beſt Wall and Aſpect we can give them, to help them to that maturity and dulcedinous Juice which make it either pleaſant or ſafe to eat them in

any quantity. But let the Wall or Aſpect be never ſo good, yet I muſt repeat it, that if it lye open and expoſed without any Break of Hills or Wood at a diſtance, you will certainly be deceived in your Expectations of good Fruit.

The White Raiſon-Grape, admirable for Tarts, where there is room enough.

There are alſo great Variety of Plums, and ſome of them ſo good as to deſerve the beſt Walls; as the Blew and White Perdrigons and Imperial Plums; but ſuch as follow are thoſe I recommend for Dwarfs, Standards or North-Eaſt, and North-Weſt Walls.

The Orleance,
The Muſcle,
The Queen-Mother,
The Damaſcene,
The Violet,
} Plums.

Fotheringa. Good Bearer, fine Plum.

Perdrigon, Blew and White, very good.
& the Rochcorbon but Require a good Wall. P. 29 of a Book of Mr. Buwey

Le

Le Royal, the beſt Plum that grows; but a bad Bearer.

Drop of Gold. A Yellow Ruſſet, good.

The White Bonum Magnum } for Baking.
The Pear-Plum }

The Damſen every one knows to be good, and is to be raiſed from the Stone, or by Suckers without Grafting, beſt a Standard. There are many other good ſorts which I mention not, becauſe they are generally idle ill Bearers.

Moſt Cherrys will do on Dwarfs or Standards, but are mended againſt a Wall: As,

The Orleance or Bloody Heart, } on Eaſt, or
The *May*-Duke } Weſt walls.

The Morella, on a North-wall.

But the Common Flemiſh is quite ſpoil'd againſt a Wall.

It will be neceſſary before I conclude this Chapter, to add, That the time of Fruit's Ripening is very different in different years;

The Currock is an Excellent Cherry & a great Bearer.

and tho' I have fixt the General time, yet it muſt not be wondered at if a bad year make ſome Fruit, eſpecially Winter-Pears, a Month or two later before they come to their Maturity; only I have obſerved when they much exceed their uſual time of ripening, they are never ſo good, and have not their true rich Taſt.

N. B. When it is adviſed here to plant ſuch a Tree againſt a South-Wall, if that Wall happen to decline ſome few Degrees to the Eaſt or Weſt it is never the worſe, but altogether as good, provided the Declination be not above fifteen or twenty Degrees, becauſe in that caſe the Wall would enjoy the ſame Time, and as many Hours of Sun-ſhine: But when I ſay an Eaſt and Weſt Wall will do for an Apricot, 'tis ſuppoſed that there is not the leaſt Declination toward the North; for that would wholly defeat the Deſign and Expectation of the Planter; ſo that if it have any Declination,

it

it were to be wiſh'd it had it toward the South.

N.B. An Eaſt Aſpect is better for all ſorts of Fruit than a Weſt; not that it can be ſuppoſed to have more Hours of Sun-ſhine; but becauſe the early Rays of the Sun take off thoſe cold Dews which are apt to fall and hang upon Fruit in the Night, which in the caſe of a Weſt-wall are not taken off till later in the Day, and conſequently the Fruit is more ſubject to be chill'd. Whether this will be thought a good Reaſon or the only Reaſon I cannot tell; but thus much is certain in experience, that an Eaſt-Wall is better and kinder for all Fruit than a Weſt; and I cannot eaſily be brought to believe that there are any peculiar inherent Virtues and Qualities in the Eaſtern Rays of the Sun that ſhould cauſe this Difference in Vegetation.

N.B. I have ſaid nothing about the Manage-

nagement and Culture of Rasberrys, Strawberrys, Gooſeberrys and Currants, becauſe little skill is required, beſides this one Rule, that they are not to ſtand too long in a place, nor above four or five Years before they be renewed, eſpecially Strawberrys, which muſt be kept clear from Runners all the time of their Bearing.

N. B. It is of very miſchievous, if not dangerous, conſequence, to let Roſemary grow too near any of your Fruit-trees, eſpecially if they be young; for that will not fail to rob them of ſo much of their proper Nouriſhment, as that they will be infallibly weakened, if not in danger of being kill'd.

The Concluſion.

I Have now gone over ſome of the moſt conſiderable Particulars relating to the Art of Gardening, and (I hope) not *mal à propos*. Thus much at leaſt I have endeavoured, to ſpeak intelligibly, to lay down my Rules and Obſervations in a tolerable Method, and to avoid unneceſſary Prolixity. All which I have conſtantly had in my Eye, that I might in ſome degree attain the End I aim at, *viz.* To make thoſe Perſons (eſpecially thoſe of my own Order) who may not have had ſo much Experience in this particular Science, in love with ſo innocent, ſo agreeable and ſo profitable a Diverſion.

I might have added, as ſome others have done, a Chapter about the ſeveral Diſeaſes which the different Sorts of Trees are ſubject to;

to; but except a proper Remedy were alſo added, it is to little purpoſe to mention the Diſeaſe; and as far as my Obſervation has gone, I plainly perceive moſt are incurable, and therefore have always choſe to have recourſe to my Nurſery for another to put in the Place. The Gum and Canker are plainly incurable, and the part affected muſt be cut off, except there remain a ſound part ſufficient to convey the Sap: Wet cold Soyls are moſt ſubject to theſe, and therefore in ſuch caſe, the beſt preventing Phyſick you can give is to plant high. Moſs ſhould be carefully rubb'd off with the Back of a Knife or piece of Hair-Cloath after a Shower of Rain.

Becauſe both Graſs and Gravel Walks are ſo much the Ornament and Beauty of a Garden, and do afford ſo conſiderable a Pleaſure to a thoughtful contemplative Perſon, I cannot but here inſert a ſpeedy and effectual Method of deſtroying Worms thoſe filthy Annoyers and Spoilers of the Beauty of all Walks.

Any

Any time in Autumn fill a Ciſtern or any large Trough with Water, putting thereinto a large Quantity of Walnut Leaves; where let them ſteep at leaſt a Fortnight or Three Weeks: in which time the Water will have received ſuch a Bitterneſs, that if you pour gently a ſmall Quantity of it on ſuch Places as are moſt annoyed with Worms, by that time the Water can be ſuppoſed to reach them, you will find the Worms hurrying in great Confuſion out of their Holes, ſo as to crawl in great Plenty under your Feet upon the Ground, where they may be gathered up and thrown away. They may indeed be taken by a Candle and Lanthorn in a Summer's Evening after Rain; but this may be practiſed any time in the Day with Pleaſure, and it will certainly deſtroy them, if it be but carefully practiſed and repeated: Only be ſure to put Walnut Leaves enough that the Water be very bitter, otherwiſe it will do no good.

It is very convenient to have ſuch a large Ciſtern or Stone Trough as I here ſpeak of,

as for the aforegoing Uſe, ſo alſo for a Treaſury of Rain Water, wherewith to refreſh your Flowers and new planted Trees in the Droughts of *April* and *June*. And for this Reaſon it ſhould be fix'd under ſuch Parts of the Houſe where the greateſt Plenty of Rain Water is made to deſcend, where alſo it will be found to be not a little ſerviceable to the Family in the Winter. And if it ſhall be thought difficult (as indeed it is) to procure ſuch a ſort of Stone as will endure the hard Froſts in the Winter; as a Remedy for this, I my ſelf made an Experiment upon a very brittle Stone-Trough, which the Maſon himſelf told me would not endure the Froſt, and it ſucceeded according to my Expectations. I uſed it for ſalting Meat in the Houſe, for two or three Months, till I thought it was throughly ſoak'd with Brine, and then ſet it abroad, and it has already endured ſix Winters, and defied even the great Froſts in 1708.

N. B.

N. B. I have ſaid nothing concerning Apples, becauſe they are generally Standards, and require little Art to manage them, and if they are Dwarfs, muſt be ordered as Pears. It would be endleſs to mention the beſt Kinds; For thoſe are the Beſt, that are beſt and moſt proſperous in that particular Soyl and Place: each Country having commonly its known and peculiar ſort of Apple, which they call Beſt, which would not, it may be, prove beſt in another.

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